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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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SECURITY INFORMATION

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INFORMATION REPORT

CD NO.

COUNTRY Yugoslavia

DATE DISTR. 18 April 1952

SUBJECT The 8 Naval Sector Command in Madalina; Naval
Information on the Sibenik Area

NO. OF PAGES 4

NO. OF ENCLS.
(LISTED BELOW)SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO.

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LATION OF ITS CONTENTS TO OR RECEIPT BY AN UNAUTHORIZED PERSON IS
PROHIBITED BY LAW. THE REPRODUCTION OF THIS FORM IS PROHIBITED.The 8 Naval Sector Command

1. The 8 Naval Sector Command, [redacted] is housed
in an old three-story building on Kulina Street in Mandalina.

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Transportation Unit of 8 Naval Sector Command

2. [redacted] It is housed in five wooden barracks and three concrete
buildings which are on the left side of the asphalt road which leads to the
Subicevac heights from Sibenik. Among the forty-odd vehicles attached to
the unit are Praga and Skoda models. The strength of the unit is
approximately one hundred men, who are commanded by a captain. The unit has
an automobile repair shop which is housed in one of the barracks.

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Depots of 8 Naval Sector Command

3. Depots containing various naval equipment, supplies and food are located at
the intersection known as Sv. Kriz, on the road which leads from Sibenik to
Mandalina. The depots comprise three two-story buildings which are sur-
rounded by a wall, and guarded by naval guards.
4. Depots containing munitions, foodstuffs and other equipment are located to
the right of the road which leads from Sibenik to the Subicevac heights.
The compound comprises five concrete buildings which are surrounded by
barbed wire and guarded by marines. Numerous transports loaded with various
equipment and boxes containing infantry materiel are seen going to and from
the depot.
5. A naval munitions depot is located in the Minerska quarter of town, to the
left upon emerging from the port of Sibenik. The compound comprises three
cement buildings surrounded by barbed wire. One of the buildings quarters

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approximately fifty sailors and marines who are entrusted with surveillance of the depot. Approach of unauthorized civilians to the entire Minerska quarter is strictly forbidden.

Marine Training Center

6. A marine training center is housed in the premises of the former naval radio station in the vicinity of the sports field. The strength of the men and personnel in the center comprises one battalion. Among the various unspecified units there is also a communications company equipped with radio, telegraph and telephone equipment. A marine infantry battalion, [] is quartered in the same building housing the marine training center.

Naval Arsenal

7. The naval arsenal [] which is located at Mandalina, employs 1,000 workers including apprentices, and 150 technical and administrative employees. The various personnel and sections of the arsenal are listed as follows:

a. Personnel

- | | |
|--|---|
| (1) Director | : A lieutenant colonel from Vis, known under the nickname of Subro; |
| (2) Assistant Director and Political Commissar | : A certain Major Iljadica; |
| (3) Chief of Personnel | : Major Frane Mrduljas; |
| (4) KOS Officer | : Unidentified captain, 35 years of age; |
| (5) Chief Engineer | : A certain Major Gledza; |
| (6) President of Workers' Council | : Major Linardo Kitarovic; and |
| (7) NOJ Secretary | : A certain Major Bajkas. |

b. Sections

- (1) Workshop for iron constructions, housed in an old building which has been repaired;
- (2) Workshop for wood constructions, housed in a new building approximately 60 meters long, which was completed in 1950;
- (3) Torpedo shop, located in a new building completed in 1950, near which there is an underground depot;
- (4) Motor shop, which is housed in a new building 50 x 30 meters in area, completed in 1951. Repairs are made to all types of naval motors;
- (5) Mechanical workshop, housed in an old repaired and enlarged building;
- (6) Electro-technical shop, housed in the same building as the mechanical workshop;

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- (7) Blacksmith shop, housed in the same building as the mechanical and electro-technical shops;
- (8) Boiler room, located in a new building 30 x 12 meters in area, which was completed in 1949;
- (9) Carpenter shop, housed in a new building 80 x 30 meters in area, which was completed in 1951, but contains old machine installations;
- (10) Foundry, with furnace, housed in an old building;
- (11) Shop for sails and rigging, housed in a small building which was recently constructed; and
- (12) Paint shop, housed in a small building which was recently constructed.
8. Currently there are no major projects under construction in the arsenal, apart from installations and various types of repairs to vessels. In the past few years the arsenal in Mandalina, which contains a drydock, made repairs to the following major vessels:
- SPASILAC, [] which had repairs made to the hull;
 - ZELENGORA, a torpedo boat similar to the "51", "52" series, to which repairs were made to the hull;
 - UCKA, torpedo boat similar to the ZELENGORA; and
 - KIT, [] which was salvaged and repaired in 1946, and currently transports water.
9. From 1952 on, the arsenal at Mandalina, Sibenik, will be in charge of repairs exclusively, whereas the arsenal at Tivat will be entrusted with the fitting of installations on vessels.

Navy Industrial School

10. The Navy Industrial School, [] is housed in four concrete buildings 50 x 30 meters in area which have roofs of asbestos tiles. The buildings are situated in the quarter of town known as Pecine (caves) alongside Maricev Put, a road which leads from Mandalina to Krupan. The buildings were constructed in the early part of 1951. It is estimated that approximately 500 students attend the school. Courses cover a period of three years, and students are subject to military discipline. Although the students wore navy uniforms in the past year, they currently wear civilian attire.

Coastal Surveillance

11. A naval observation post is located on the fortress of Sv. Ana. It is equipped with optical instruments and a radio transmitter, and has a crew of approximately eight sailors. Another naval observation post is located on the fortress of Sv. Nikol at the entry into the port of Sibenik. This post is likewise supplied with optical instruments and a radio set.

Vessels in Port

12. Various British, United States, Italian and other vessels docked at the port of Sibenik to load bauxite, wood and other cargoes in the early part of 1952. Yugoslav naval vessels seen in port at this time are listed as follows:

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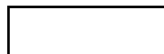
- 25X1
- a. Approximately ten torpedo boats [redacted] 25X1
- b. Two minesweepers were permanently at anchor, although sometimes there are as many as eight at anchor;
- c. Three tugboats, [redacted] 25X1
- d. Two patrol boats, permanently at anchor, of the coastal KNOJ; and
- e. A water tanker, [redacted].
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been in progress on the construction of four bunkers which are being dug into the rock at Cape Lewis, at approximately 15 meters above sea level. The opening of the bunkers is 3.5 meters high by 3 meters wide. A cement breastwork protects the bunkers from the front, and is well camouflaged by rocks, blending in this way with the surroundings.

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CD NO.

COUNTRY Yugoslavia

DATE DISTR. 19 April 1952

SUBJECT 1. Civilian and Military Censorship
2. Institute for Post, Telegraph and Telephone
in Zagreb

NO. OF PAGES 2

NO. OF ENCLS.
(LISTED BELOW)

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REPORT NO.

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Civilian Censorship

1. Although mail censorship is not enforced in theory, it is carried out in practice, particularly with regard to correspondence to and from foreign countries. Censoring of civilian mail is ordinarily taken care of at the central post offices of the individual republics, which are located in Ljubljana, Zagreb, Sarajevo, Titovgrad, Belgrade, and Skopje. UDB officers with official assignments in the post offices are entrusted with the duties of censor.
2. All outgoing mail which has been registered must be delivered to the post office unsealed and unstamped, the latter to avoid writing underneath. The writing paper must be plain white paper without lines or squares. Photographs, books, and stamps may not be dispatched to foreign countries without previous authorization by the UDB, Section of Internal Affairs, while for packages, permission must be granted by the Ministry for Foreign Commerce¹ of the respective republic.

Military Censorship

3. All military mail, both incoming and outgoing, is subject to regular censorship by KOS officers of the pertinent regiment or unit. Army members drop their mail in special mail boxes to be found in every unit. This mail is delivered to the office of the KOS for censoring. From here it is forwarded to the post office. Incoming mail at the post office is picked up by the KOS officer who, after having censored same, consigns it to the respective unit. In the event that a unit does not have a KOS officer assigned to it, censoring is done by the political commissar. Army mail bears as the return address the name, surname, military post office number and locality of sender, but must not bear the unit number. Men in the armed forces may not send letters abroad.

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Institute for Post, Telegraph and Telephone

4. The Institute for Post, Telegraph and Telephone (Tehnikum PTT) for students from the Republics of Croatia, Slovenia, and Bosnia and Hercegovina is situated on the third and fourth floors of the building containing Zagreb Post Office Branch 2 at Branimirova Street. It is under the jurisdiction of the Main Directorate for Post and Telegraph. Director of the Institute is Professor Zvonko Jalsevac, who is Secretary of the Yugoslav Communist Party within the PTT. Courses are given for prospective postal employees, covering a period of four years, at the end of which graduate students receive a diploma which is equivalent to that received after the eighth year of the gymnasium. Applicants must have completed the first four years of the gymnasium. Another identical institute serving the republics is located in Belgrade.
5. Assistant director and political commissar at the Institute in Zagreb is a certain woman bearing the surname of Milica. Permanent instructors are Dr. Nikola Pavlic, Dr. Vranecic, Engineer Kosutic, Professor Emil Urban, and Professors Stanisic, Bujan, and Radosevic. In addition, the school has five or seven honorary instructors.
6. The first course given by the Institute which terminated in 1951 produced fifty graduate students. The current course will terminate in June 1953, and has from 75 to 80 students. Various subjects taught and the instructors at the Institute in Zagreb are listed as follows:
 - a. Serbo-Croat, Slovene and French : A certain Milica;
 - b. Geography and History : Emil Urban;
 - c. Chemistry, Physics and Mathematics : Honorary instructor;
 - d. Telegraphy and Telephony - practical application and technique : A certain Kosutic;
 - e. Domestic Postal Service : Nikola Pavlic;
 - f. International Postal Service : Emil Urban;
 - g. Domestic and International Telegraphic and Telephone Service : A certain Stanisic;
 - h. Statistics, Planning and Norms : A certain Bujan;
 - i. Theories of Marx and Lenin, Political Economy and the Constituent Assembly and Laws Governing it. : Zvonko Jalsevac; and
 - j. Administration, Cashier Service and Retirement and Pensions : A certain Radosevic.
1. Comment: The Ministry for Foreign Commerce was dissolved in October 1951, at which time its functions were absorbed by other Yugoslav Government organizations. A similar reorganization subsequently took place on the republic level.

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1. An auxiliary airport is located at Jastrebarsko, south of the village of Cvetkovic. In the summer the airport is largely employed for maneuvers with pursuit and fighter planes, and for antiaircraft defense practice. The airport has no permanent installations. During the period of training high-octane gasoline is transported from Zagreb in tanks.
2. Construction of an aluminum factory was begun in the summer of 1951 near Sibenik by the Tehnika construction enterprise of Zagreb. It is located approximately 200 meters from the small railroad station of Razine, to the right of the Marice road which leads from Mandalina to Krupan. Plans also call for the construction of a small port for private use of the factory. Currently the principal factory building is under construction. It is 300 meters long by 60 or 80 meters wide. Another building being constructed is the electrolysis building which is 150 meters long. The two buildings are expected to be completed in the summer of 1952. Approximately 1,800 workers and an unidentified number of political prisoners are being employed in the work of construction. The factory should be put into full production by 1954, although certain sections will already be operating during 1952.

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